

**REMARKS**

Applicants have amended claims 1, 11, and 21 as set forth above. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has rejected claims 1, 8-11, 18-21, 23, and 24 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by JP 02-219478 to Iwamatsu (Iwamatsu), claims 2-4 and 12-14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu in view of JP 08-308258 to Ito et al. (Ito), claims 5, 6, 15, and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu in view of US Patent No. 3,786,495 to Spence (Spence), and claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iwamatsu in view of US Patent No. 4,126,822 to Wahlstrom (Wahlstrom). The Office asserts Iwamatsu teaches a rotor having non-conductive section, (four sections : two monopole + and two monopole -, in figure 1) which rotate on a shaft between parallel electrodes 2 to generate a DC power when the - section is closer to the lower electrode and when the + section is closer the upper electrode in figure 1. The Office also asserts Iwamatsu does not teach the propeller/turbine mechanical energy converter to rotate the shaft, but asserts Ito teaches a propeller/turbine rotating the rotor to generate electricity in a waterflow. Additionally, the Office asserts Iwamatsu does not teach a charge being at the junction of two insulating layers, but asserts Spence teaches an electrostatic charge being stored being insulating layers 14 and 16 of silicon oxide and silicon nitride. Further, the Office asserts Iwamatsu does not teach storing the outputted potential, but asserts Wahlstrom teaches electrostatic generators are used to store/recharge watch batteries.

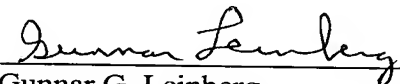
Iwamatsu, Ito, Spence, and Wahlstrom, alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest, "a non-conducting member with a stored static charge which is a monopole charge to form a monopole structure" as recited in claim 1, "providing a non-conducting member with a stored static charge which is a monopole charge to form a monopole structure" as recited in claim 11, or "wherein the member has a stored static electrical charge which is a monopole charge to form a monopole structure" as recited in claim 21. As the Office has acknowledged in the above-identified office action and as clearly illustrated in Figure 1 in Iwamatsu, the rotor 1 is a dipole and does not teach or suggest a non-conducting member which is a monopole structure as claimed. Similarly, the other cited references do not teach or suggest the claimed power system. Accordingly, in view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Office is respectfully requested to reconsider and

withdraw the rejection of claims 1, 11, and 21. Since claims 2-6 and 8-10 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 1, claims 12-16 and 18-20 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 11, and claims 22-24 depend from and contain the limitations of claim 21, they are distinguishable over the cited references and patentable in the same manner as claims 1, 11, and 21.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicant submits that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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